

Section 3

Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data

This section describes the 2002 Corporate sample design, sample selection, data capture, data cleaning, and data completion. The techniques used to produce estimates and an assessment of the data limitations, including sampling and non-sampling errors, are also discussed.

Background

From Tax Year 1916 through Tax Year 1950, data were extracted for the Statistics of Income (SOI) program from each corporate return filed. Stratified probability sampling was introduced for Tax Year 1951. Since that time, the sample size has generally decreased while the population has increased. For example, for Tax Year 1951 the sample comprised 41.5 percent of the entire population, or 285,000 of the 687,000 total returns filed. In comparison, for 2002, the sample proportion was about 2.6 percent of the total population of over 5.7 million.

For 1951, stratification was by size of total assets and industry. From 1952 through 1967, the stratification was by a measure of size only. The size was measured by volume of business (1953-1958) or total assets (1952 and 1959-1967). Since 1968, returns have been stratified by both total assets and, for Form 1120, 1120-A and 1120S returns, a measure of income [1].

Target Population

The target population consists of all returns of active corporations organized for profit that are required to file one of the 1120 forms that are part of the SOI study.

Survey Population

The survey population includes the returns that filed one of the 1120 forms selected for the SOI study and posted to the IRS Business Master File (BMF). Amended returns and returns for which the tax liabilities changed because of a tax audit are excluded. Figure C gives the number of corporate returns by form type that were subject to sampling during Tax Years 1999 through 2002. These population counts differ from all the estimated population counts in this publication because they include out-of-scope returns.

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Figure C.--Population Counts by Corporate Form Type, Tax Years 1999-2002

Form Type	Tax Year			
	1999	2000	2001	2002
1120	2,165,338	2,146,170	2,142,542	2,106,916
1120-A	244,339	235,459	231,622	223,565
1120S	2,866,963	3,008,022	3,147,642	3,325,985
1120-L	1,522	1,465	1,479	1,375
1120-PC	3,437	3,593	3,930	4,241
1120-RIC	10,449	11,157	11,479	11,193
1120-REIT	1,079	1,114	1,057	1,108
1120-F	22,270	22,385	23,912	26,568
Total	5,315,397	5,429,365	5,563,663	5,700,951

Sample Design

The current sample design is a stratified probability sample, with stratification by form type, and either size of total assets alone, or both size of total assets and a measure of income. Forms 1120 and 1120-A are stratified by size of total assets and size of "proceeds." Size of "proceeds", the measure of income, is the larger of the absolute value of net income (or deficit) or the absolute value of "cash flow," which is the sum of net income, several depreciation amounts, and depletion. Forms 1120-F, 1120-L, 1120-PC, 1120-RIC, and 1120-REIT are each stratified by size of total assets only. Form 1120S is stratified by size of total assets and size of ordinary income.

The design process began with projected population totals that were derived from IRS administrative workload estimates, adjusted according to the distribution by strata of the population from several previous survey years. Using projected population totals by sample strata, an optimal allocation, based on stratum standard errors and cost estimates, was carried out to assign sample sizes to each stratum such that the overall targeted sample size was approximately 136,000. A Bernoulli sample was selected independently from each stratum with sampling rates ranging from 0.25 percent to 100 percent. Figure D on the following page shows the stratum boundaries, the sampling rates, and the frame population and sample counts from the BMF for each form type. This table also shows the population and sample counts after adjustments for missing returns, outliers, and weight trimming. The total realized sample for Tax Year 2002, including inactive corporations and non-eligible returns, is 145,409 returns.

2002 Corporation Returns – Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data

Figure D.--Corporation Returns: Number Filed, Number in Sample, and Sampling Rates, by Selection Class

Sample class number	Description of sample selection classes		Sampling rates (%)	Number of returns			
				BMF counts		After adjustments**	
				Population	Sample	Population	Sample
	All Returns, Total			5,700,951	145,409	5,701,024	145,353
	Form 1120 w/ Form 5735 attached, Total			375	375	375	372[†]
1	Under \$100,000,000		100.00	323	323	323	320
2	\$100,000,000 - \$250,000,000		100.00	21	21	21	21
3	\$250,000,000 or more		100.00	31	31	31	31
	Form 1120 (no Form 5735 attached), 1120-A, Total ***			2,319,191	68,679	2,319,251	68,676
4	Under \$50,000	Under \$25,000	0.40	894,509	3,599	894,509	3,592
5	\$50,000 - \$100,000	\$25,000 - \$50,000	0.40	297,817	1,161	297,817	1,159
6	\$100,000 - \$250,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	0.50	392,662	1,873	392,662	1,872
7	\$250,000 - \$500,000	\$100,000 - \$250,000	1.00	271,125	2,672	271,125	2,672
8	\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	\$250,000 - \$500,000	1.60	188,142	2,990	188,142	2,988
9	\$1,000,000 - \$2,500,000	\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	4.00	143,391	5,619	143,391	5,617
10	\$2,500,000 - \$5,000,000	\$1,000,000 - \$1,500,000	5.60	55,610	3,105	55,610	3,104
11	\$5,000,000 - \$10,000,000	\$1,500,000 - \$2,500,000	10.00	31,473	3,198	31,473	3,195
12	\$10,000,000 - \$25,000,000	\$2,500,000 - \$5,000,000	100.00	21,912	21,912	21,914	21,892
13	\$25,000,000 - \$50,000,000	\$5,000,000 - \$10,000,000	100.00	10,117	10,117	10,117	10,103
14	\$50,000,000 - \$100,000,000	\$10,000,000 - \$15,000,000	100.00	6,025	6,025	6,024	6,019
15	\$100,000,000 - \$250,000,000	\$15,000,000 or more	100.00	4,120	4,120	4,117	4,113
16	\$250,000,000 - \$500,000,000		100.00	1,120	1,120	1,121	1,121
17	\$500,000,000 or more		100.00	1,168	1,168	1,229	1,229
	Form 1120S, Total ***			3,324,787	47,182	3,324,793	47,163
18	Under \$50,000	Under \$25,000	0.25	1,341,166	3,408	1,341,166	3,403
19	\$50,000 - \$100,000	\$25,000 - \$50,000	0.25	521,624	1,248	521,624	1,248
20	\$100,000 - \$250,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	0.25	581,248	1,461	581,248	1,460
21	\$250,000 - \$500,000	\$100,000 - \$250,000	0.40	391,773	1,610	391,772	1,609
22	\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	\$250,000 - \$500,000	0.76	214,545	1,654	214,544	1,653
23	\$1,000,000 - \$2,500,000	\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	2.10	151,059	3,111	151,058	3,109
24	\$2,500,000 - \$5,000,000	\$1,000,000 - \$1,500,000	3.30	58,744	1,906	58,742	1,904
25	\$5,000,000 - \$10,000,000	\$1,500,000 - \$2,500,000	6.40	34,053	2,209	34,042	2,198
26	\$10,000,000 - \$25,000,000	\$2,500,000 - \$5,000,000	100.00	20,198	20,198	20,211	20,202
27	\$25,000,000 - \$50,000,000	\$5,000,000 - \$10,000,000	100.00	6,217	6,217	6,218	6,211
28	\$50,000,000 - \$100,000,000	\$10,000,000 - \$15,000,000	100.00	2,455	2,455	2,454	2,453
29	\$100,000,000 - \$250,000,000	\$15,000,000 or more	100.00	1,262	1,262	1,249	1,248
30	\$250,000,000 or more		100.00	443	443	465	465
	Form 1120-L, Total			1,144	621	1,153	626
31	Under \$10,000,000		43.00	896	373	886	360
32	\$10,000,000 - \$50,000,000		100.00	144	144	151	150
33	\$50,000,000 - \$250,000,000		100.00	47	47	47	47
34	\$250,000,000 or more		100.00	57	57	69	69
	Form 1120-F, Total			26,511	4,129	26,513	4,125
35	Under \$10,000,000		13.00	25,627	3,245	25,622	3,237
36	\$10,000,000 - \$50,000,000		100.00	504	504	505	504
37	\$50,000,000 - \$250,000,000		100.00	208	208	210	208
38	\$250,000,000 or more		100.00	172	172	176	176
	Form 1120-PC, Total			3,975	1,193	3,980	1,197
39	Under \$2,500,000		10.00	2,345	226	2,343	223
40	\$2,500,000 - \$10,000,000		25.00	901	238	899	236
41	\$10,000,000 - \$50,000,000		100.00	582	582	584	584
42	\$50,000,000 - \$250,000,000		100.00	137	137	139	139
43	\$250,000,000 or more		100.00	10	10	15	15
	Form 1120-REIT, Total			915	785	916	785
44	Under \$10,000,000		25.00	186	56	183	52
45	\$10,000,000 - \$50,000,000		100.00	192	192	193	193
46	\$50,000,000 - \$250,000,000		100.00	255	255	255	255
47	\$250,000,000 or more		100.00	282	282	285	285
	Form 1120-RIC, Total			10,671	9,063	10,672	9,062
48	Under \$10,000,000		15.00	1,852	244	1,846	237
49	\$10,000,000 - \$50,000,000		100.00	2,294	2,294	2,293	2,292
50	\$50,000,000 - \$100,000,000		100.00	1,417	1,417	1,417	1,417
51	\$100,000,000 - \$250,000,000		100.00	2,014	2,014	2,015	2,015
52	\$250,000,000 - \$500,000,000		100.00	1,321	1,321	1,324	1,324
53	\$500,000,000 or more		100.00	1,773	1,773	1,777	1,777
54	Special Studies (All Form Types)		100.00	13,382	13,382	13,371	13,347[†]

* Proceeds is defined as the larger of absolute value of net income (deficit) or absolute value of cash flow (net income + depreciation + depletion).

** Includes adjustments for missing returns, outliers, and weight trimming.

*** Returns were classified according to either size of total assets or size of proceeds, whichever corresponded to the higher sample class. Example: A Form 1120 return with total assets of \$750,000 and proceeds of \$75,000 is in sample class 8 (based on total assets), rather than in sample class 6 (based on proceeds).

[†] The adjusted sample count is lower than the adjusted population count due to returns unavailable for processing.

Sample Selection

Corporation income tax returns are filed at the Cincinnati, Ogden, and Philadelphia IRS Submission Processing Centers. All corporate returns are processed initially to determine tax liability. Then, the tax data are transmitted and updated on a weekly basis to the IRS Business Master File (BMF) system located in Martinsburg, West Virginia. These returns are said to “post” to the BMF. This BMF database serves as the SOI sampling frame. The SOI sample is also selected on a weekly basis.

Sample selection for Tax Year 2002 occurred over the period of July 2002 through June 2004. A 24-month sampling period is needed for two reasons. First, approximately 16.1 percent of all corporations had noncalendar year accounting periods. In order to take these filings into consideration, the 2002 statistics represent all corporations filing returns with accounting periods ending during the period from July 2002 to June 2003. Also, many corporations, including some of the largest, request six-month filing extensions. The combination of noncalendar year filing and filing extensions means that the last Tax Year 2002 returns that the IRS received (those with accounting periods ending in June 2003, which must therefore be filed by October 2003) could be timely filed as late as March 2004, taking into account the six-month extension of the October 2003 due date. Normal administrative processing time lags required that the sample selection process remain open for the 2002 study until June 30, 2004. However, a few very large returns for Tax Year 2002 were added to the sample as late as November 2004.

Each tax return posted to the BMF and in the survey population (as defined above) is assigned to a stratum and subjected to sampling. Each filing corporation has a unique Employer Identification Number (EIN). An integer function of the EIN, called the Transformed Taxpayer Identification Number (TTIN), is computed. The number formed by the last four digits of the TTIN is a pseudo-random number. A return for which this pseudo-random number is less than the sampling rate multiplied by 10,000 is selected in the sample.

The algorithm for generating the TTIN does not change from year to year, so any corporation selected into the sample in a given year will be selected again the next year, providing that the corporation files a return using the same EIN in the two years and that it falls into a stratum with the same or higher sampling rate. If the corporation falls into a stratum with a lower rate, the probability of selection will be the ratio of the second

year sampling rate to the first year sampling rate. If the corporation files with a new EIN, the probability of selection will be independent from the prior year selection [2].

Data Capture

Data processing for SOI begins with information already extracted for IRS administrative purposes; over 100 items available from the BMF system are checked and corrected as necessary. Some 1,630 additional data items are extracted from the tax returns during SOI processing. The SOI data capture process can take as little time as fifteen minutes for a small, single entity corporation filing on Form 1120-A, or up to several weeks for a large consolidated corporation filing several hundred attachments and schedules with the return. The process is further complicated by several factors:

- Over 1,630 separate data items may be extracted from any given tax return, and often require totals to be constructed from various other items on other parts of the return.
- Each 1120 form type has a different layout with different types of schedules and attachments, making data extraction less than uniform for the various form types.
- There is no legal requirement that a corporation meet its tax return filing requirements by filling in, line by line, the entire U.S. tax return form. Therefore, many corporate taxpayers report many of their financial details in schedules of their own design, or using commercial tax-preparation software packages.
- There is no single accepted method of corporate accounting used throughout the country, but rather several accepted accounting “guidelines,” many of which are unique to geographic locations. SOI staff attempt to standardize these differences during data abstraction and editing.
- Different companies may report the same data item, such as other current liabilities, on different lines of the tax form. Again, SOI staff attempt to standardize these differences.

To help SOI editors overcome these complexities and differences due to taxpayer reporting, SOI staff prepare detailed instructions for the SOI editing unit at the IRS Submission Processing Centers each tax year. For Tax Year 2002, these instructions consisted of almost 1,000 pages covering standard and straightforward procedures and instructions for exceptions that might be encountered.

2002 Corporation Returns – Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data

Data Cleaning

Statistical processing of the corporate returns is performed in an online computer environment, where the data from returns selected for the corporate sample are entered directly into the SOI corporation database. In this context, the term "editing" refers to the combined interactive processes of data extraction, consistency testing, and error resolution. There are over 860 of these tests, which look for such inconsistencies as:

- Impossible conditions, such as incorrect tax data for a particular form type;
- Internal inconsistencies, such as items not adding to totals;
- Questionable values, such as a bank with an unusually large amount reported for cost of goods sold and/or operations; and
- Improper sample class codes, such as when a return has \$100 million in total assets, but was selected as though it had \$1 million because the last two digits of the total assets were mistakenly keyed in as cents.

Data Completion

In addition to the tests mentioned above, missing data problems must be addressed and returns that are to be excluded from the tabulations must be identified. The data completion process focuses on these issues.

If the missing data items are from the balance sheet, then imputation procedures are used. If data for a whole return are missing because the return is unavailable to SOI during the data capture process, imputation procedures are also used in certain cases.

A ratio-based imputation procedure is used to estimate missing balance sheet items for all 1120 forms except those with less than 12-month accounting periods. The ratios are determined using the most recent data available, either the corporation's Tax Year 2001 return (if the corporation filed a return in 2001) or the Tax Year 2000 aggregate data for the corporation's minor industrial group, which are the most recent aggregate data available at the time the editing for Tax Year 2002 begins. If the reported balance sheet items do not balance (i.e., the sum of asset items does not equal the sum of liability and shareholders' equity items), then missing items are imputed. If the total assets amount is among the missing items, this item is imputed first based on the ratio of total assets to business receipts (or total receipts) from either the corporation's Tax Year 2001 return, or the Tax Year

2000 aggregate data for the corporation's minor industry. The other missing asset and liability items are then imputed based on the ratios so that the total of all asset items and the total of all liability items are both equal to the total assets amount, whether this amount was reported or imputed. A detailed description of the balance sheet imputation process is given in reference [3]. The following chart shows the number of sampled returns that had balance sheet items imputed, as well as the percentages they represent of the total sample sizes, for Tax Years 1999 through 2002.

Returns with imputations	Tax Year			
	1999	2000	2001	2002
Number of imputed returns	68	38	41	33
Percent imputed	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02

For Tax Year 2002, none of the 33 imputed returns had imputed total assets.

Data for unavailable critical corporations are imputed in various ways, depending on what information is available at the time the SOI database is produced. Critical corporations include corporations with total assets greater than or equal to 5 percent of the total assets for their minor industrial group, and corporations for which total assets are over a specified limit, which is dependent on form type or minor industry. For critical corporations selected for the sample but unavailable for statistical processing, taxpayer-surveyed data are used. For the critical corporations not selected for the sample, if the current tax return is not found in any of the IRS Submission Processing Centers and no other current tax data are available, data from the previous year's return are used with adjustments for tax law changes. There are 18 returns derived from prior year returns in the Tax Year 2002 data.

Another part of the data cleaning process is identifying sampled returns that are not eligible for the sample. The BMF system used for sample selection can include duplicate tax returns and other out-of-scope returns, such as returns of nonprofit corporations, returns having neither current income nor deductions, prior-year tax returns, amended or tentative returns, returns of nonresident foreign corporations having no effectively connected income with a trade or business within the United States, fraudulent returns, and returns of corporations exempt from taxation.

Figure E on page 11 displays the number of inactive sampled returns that were excluded from tabulations, as well as the percentages they

2002 Corporation Returns – Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data

represent of the total sample sizes, for Tax Years 1999 through 2002.

Figure E.--Number of Inactive Sampled Returns for Tax Years 1999-2002

Type of inactive return	Tax Year			
	1999	2000	2001	2002
No Income or Deductions	1,450	1,615	1,668	1,976
Duplicate*	770	1,044	1,421	1,233
Other**	3,725	3,684	4,294	4,205
Total	5,945	6,343	7,383	7,414
Percent of sample	4.22	4.38	5.02	5.10

* Duplicate returns are those that appear more than once in the sample.

** Includes prior-year returns.

Estimates of the number of active corporations by form type for Tax Years 1999 through 2002 are provided in Figure F below.

Figure F.--Estimated Number of Active Returns for Tax Years 1999-2002

Form Type	Tax Year			
	1999	2000	2001	2002
1120	1,990,782	1,970,777	1,936,066	1,906,968
1120-A	191,769	186,177	185,114	176,892
1120S	2,725,775	2,860,478	2,986,486	3,154,377
1120-L	1,551	1,520	1,474	1,407
1120-PC	3,739	3,732	3,949	4,180
1120-RIC	10,318	10,991	11,318	11,067
1120-REIT	1,071	1,099	1,031	1,089
1120-F*	10,898	10,498	10,154	10,626
Total	4,935,904	5,045,274	5,135,591	5,266,607

* Foreign Insurance Companies file on Forms 1120-L and 1120-PC, but are counted in Form 1120-F Tables 10 and 11.

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Estimation

Estimates of the total number of corporations and associated variables produced in this report are based on weighted sample data. Either a one-step process or a two-step process was used to determine the weights, depending on the return's form type.

Under the one-step process, the weights are assigned as the reciprocal of the realized sampling rate, adjusted for unavailable returns, outliers, and weight trimming. These weights, referred to as the "national weights", are used to produce the estimates published in this report for Forms 1120-F, 1120-L, 1120-PC, 1120-RIC, 1120-REIT and Form 1120 with Form 5735 attached, as well as for Form 1120 and 1120S returns that were sampled with certainty.

The two-step process was used to improve the estimates by industry for Form 1120-A, and Form 1120 and 1120S returns that are not self-representing. The first stage is the one-step process described above, which provides an initial weight for the return. The second stage involves post-stratification by industry and sample selection class. A bounded raking ratio estimation approach is applied in order to determine the final weight, because certain post-stratification cells may have small sample sizes [4]. These final weights are used to produce the aggregated frequency and money amount estimates that are published in this report for these forms.

Data Limitations and Measures of Variability

Several extensive quality review processes are used to improve data quality, beginning at the sample selection stage with weekly monitoring to ensure that the proper number of returns is being selected. They continue through the data collection, data cleaning, and data completion procedures with consistency testing. Part of the review process includes extensive comparisons between the 2002 data and the 2001 data. A great amount of effort is made at every stage of processing to ensure data integrity.

Sampling Error

Since the corporation estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from the population aggregates that would have been obtained if a complete census of all income tax returns had been taken. The particular sample used to produce the results in this report is one of a large number of possible samples that could have been selected under the same sample design. Estimates derived from one of the possible samples could differ from those derived from other samples and from the population aggregates. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible similarly selected samples is called the sampling error.

The standard error (SE), a measure of the average magnitude of the sampling errors over all possible samples, can be estimated from the realized sample. The estimated standard error is usually expressed as a percentage of the value being estimated. This is called the estimated coefficient of variation (CV) of the estimate, and it can be used to assess the reliability of an estimate.

The estimated coefficient of variation of an estimate is calculated by dividing the estimated standard error by the estimate. Estimated coefficients of variation by industrial groupings for the estimated number of returns, as well as for selected money amount estimates, are shown in

2002 Corporation Returns – Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data

Table 1 beginning on page 29. For the estimated number of returns by asset size and sector, estimated coefficients of variation are given in Figure G on page 13. The corresponding estimates can be found in Table 4.

The estimated coefficient of variation, $CV(X)$, can be used to construct confidence intervals for the estimate X . The estimated standard error, which is required for the confidence interval, must first be calculated. For example, the estimated number of companies in the manufacturing sector with net income and the corresponding estimated coefficient of variation can be found in Table 1 and used to calculate the estimated standard error:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(X) &= X \cdot CV(X) \\ &= 149,711 \times 3.36/100 = 5,030 \end{aligned}$$

A 95-percent confidence interval for the estimated number of returns in manufacturing is constructed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} X \pm 2 \cdot SE(X) &= 149,711 \pm (2 \times 5,030) \\ &= 149,711 \pm 10,060 \end{aligned}$$

The interval estimate is 139,651 returns to 159,771 returns means that if all possible samples were selected under the same general conditions and sample design, and if an estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated from each sample, then approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average estimate derived from all possible samples. Thus, for a particular sample, it can be said with 95-percent confidence that the average of all possible samples is included in the constructed interval. This average of the estimates derived from all possible samples would be equal to or near the value obtained from a census.

Nonsampling Error

In addition to sampling error, nonsampling error can also affect the estimates. Nonsampling errors can be classified into two groups: random errors, whose effects may cancel out, and systematic errors, whose effects tend to remain somewhat fixed and result in bias.

Nonsampling errors include coverage errors, nonresponse errors, processing errors, or response errors. These errors can be the result of the inability to obtain information about all returns in the sample, differing interpretations of tax concepts or instructions by the taxpayer, inability of a corporation to provide accurate information at the time of filing (data are collected before auditing), inability to obtain all tax schedules and attachments, errors in recording or coding the data, errors in collecting or

cleaning the data, errors made in estimating for missing data, and failure to represent all population units.

Coverage Errors: Coverage errors in the SOI Corporation data can result from the difference between the time frame for sampling and the actual time needed for filing and processing the returns. As stated previously, many of the largest corporations receive extensions to their filing periods and, as a result, may file their returns after sample selection has ended for that tax year. However, any of the largest returns found are added into the file until the final file is produced.

Coverage problems within industrial groupings in the SOI Corporation study result from the way consolidated returns may be filed. The Internal Revenue Code permits a parent corporation to file a single return, which includes the combined financial data of the parent and all its subsidiaries. These data are not separated into the different industries but are entered only into the industry with the largest receipts. Thus, there is undercoverage of financial data within certain industries and overcoverage in others. Coverage problems within industrial groupings present a limitation on any analysis done with the sample results.

Nonresponse Errors: Unit nonresponse occurs when a sampled return is unavailable for SOI processing. For example, other areas of the IRS may have the return at the time it is needed for statistical processing. These returns are termed "unavailable returns." In 2002, there were 137 such unavailable returns in the corporation study, which constituted about 0.09 percent of the total sample. The number of unavailable returns and their percentages of the total sample size for Tax Years 1999 through 2002 are shown in the following chart.

Unavailable returns	Tax Year			
	1999	2000	2001	2002
Number of unavailable returns	228	412	326	137
Percent unavailable	0.16	0.28	0.22	0.09

Item nonresponse occurs when certain items are unavailable for a return selected for the sample, even if the return itself is available for SOI processing. An example of item nonresponse would be when items are missing on the balance sheet, even though other items are reported. As described in the Data Completion section on page 10, imputation procedures can be used to handle item nonresponse, such as the imputation procedure used to estimate missing balance sheet items.

2002 Corporation Returns – Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data

Figure G.--Coefficients of Variation (CVs) for Number of Returns, by Asset Size and Sector, for Tax Year 2002

Sector	All asset sizes	Size of total assets			
		Zero assets	\$1 under \$ 500,000	\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
All industries¹	0.19	2.16	0.40	0.80	0.36
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	2.72	14.54	4.08	4.16	3.21
Mining	8.01	36.99	11.28	17.05	7.39
Utilities	15.29	60.58	19.34	52.35	18.93
Construction	1.01	6.58	1.51	2.87	1.35
Manufacturing	2.29	11.72	3.69	4.72	1.70
Wholesale and retail trade	0.99	5.94	1.43	2.07	0.90
Transportation and warehousing	2.97	11.99	3.99	7.79	4.48
Information	4.07	12.54	5.38	11.34	5.64
Finance and insurance	2.41	9.78	3.53	6.87	3.18
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.20	6.39	1.80	2.65	1.49
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1.16	5.21	1.54	5.04	3.03
Management of companies (holding companies)	6.12	18.08	9.89	17.84	6.84
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	2.84	10.67	3.39	9.82	5.85
Educational services	7.33	21.44	8.56	35.19	16.53
Health care and social assistance	1.47	9.77	1.83	7.95	5.47
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4.04	13.40	5.37	11.03	6.14
Accommodation and food services	1.79	10.24	2.39	5.26	2.78
Other services	2.07	9.31	2.53	5.93	5.52

Sector	Size of total assets – continued				
	\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	\$10,000,000 under \$25,000,000	\$25,000,000 under \$50,000,000	\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All Industries¹	0.61	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	6.26	0.12	0.28	0.38	0.79
Mining	10.27	0.13	0.24	0.32	0.52
Utilities	28.06	0.30	0.51	0.57	0.48
Construction	2.06	0.04	0.11	0.14	0.36
Manufacturing	2.14	0.03	0.07	0.09	0.14
Wholesale and retail trade	1.32	0.02	0.06	0.09	0.19
Transportation and warehousing	7.07	0.09	0.22	0.29	0.50
Information	6.72	0.09	0.16	0.20	0.29
Finance and insurance	3.69	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.04
Real estate and rental and leasing	2.64	0.05	0.12	0.15	0.35
Professional, scientific, and technical services	4.69	0.07	0.14	0.22	0.32
Management of companies (holding companies)	8.30	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.07
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	10.95	0.13	0.26	0.34	0.57
Educational services	26.37	0.33	0.68	0.73	1.72
Health care and social assistance	9.46	0.13	0.28	0.32	0.59
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	7.45	0.14	0.30	0.49	0.71
Accommodation and food services	5.40	0.10	0.26	0.31	0.56
Other services	13.56	0.18	0.46	0.65	0.96

¹Includes returns not allocable by sector.

Note: Returns with assets of \$250,000,000 or more are self-representing.

Processing Errors: Errors in recording, coding, or processing the data can cause a return to be sampled in the wrong sampling class. This type of error is called a mis-stratification error. One example of how a return might be mis-stratified is the following: a corporation files a return with total assets of \$100,000,023 and net income of \$5,000. A processing error causes the last two digits of the

total assets to be keyed in as cents, so that the return is classified according to total assets of \$1,000,000.23 and net income of \$5,000.00. The return would be mis-stratified according to the incorrect value of the total assets stratifier. To adjust for mis-stratification errors, only returns selected in a non-certainty stratum which really belonged in a certainty stratum were moved to this stratum.

2002 Corporation Returns – Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data

Response errors: Response errors are due to data being captured before audit. Some purely arithmetical errors made by the taxpayer are corrected during the data capture and cleaning processes. Because of time constraints, adjustments to a return during audit are not incorporated into the SOI file.

References

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[2] Harte, J. M. (1986), "Some Mathematical and Statistical Aspects of the Transformed Taxpayer Identification Number: A Sample Selection Tool Used at IRS," *1986 Proceedings of the Section on Survey Research Methods*, American Statistical Association, pp. 603-608.

[3] Überall, B. (1995), "Imputation of Balance Sheets for the 1992 SOI Corporate Program," *1995 Proceedings of the Section on Survey Research Methods*, American Statistical Association, pp. 275-280.

[4] Oh, H. L. and Scheuren, F. J. (1987), "Modified Raking Ratio Estimation," *Survey Methodology*, Statistics Canada, Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 209-219.